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The rising rubbish avalanche could poison the world

Each year in the Federal Republic about four cubic metres of rubbish per capita are produced.

Bonn's Town and Country Planning Institute states that rubbish dumps are continually growing.

Unless some efficient means of garbage disposal is invented the day could come when living conditions are seriously jeopardised by masses of rubbish. Future generations are in danger of being forced to live on mountains of trash.

Figures show that it is private households that produce the most rubbish. In 1967 Federal Republic families threw out a forty million cubic metre mountain of waste.

Industry on the other hand is not such a large-scale producer of waste products. Industrial concerns threw out "only" fifteen million cubic metres of rubbish.

Estimates show that there were in the end fifteen million cubic metres of clear sludge, with further heaps of rubbish being produced when houses are torn down and more coming from agricultural waste.

It is estimated that in 1967 the overall total of rubbish produced in the Federal Republic was about 200 million cubic metres.

The amount of household waste to be coped with was shown to be dependent on the size of the neighbourhood. In cities of more than one million inhabitants there was 0.93 cubic metres per head of domestic rubbish. Towns of only 10,000 to 20,000 could boast of only 0.58 cubic metres per person.

In small towns and villages the amount of throw-out is even smaller.

The reason for these differences lies in the fact that country people tend to buy fewer packaged articles and have more opportunity for building bonfires and getting rid of their own rubbish.

Shopping in big cities varies greatly from shopping in smaller localities, according to sociologists.

In bigger cities far more packaging materials are used when all kinds of items are sold.

Estimates show that household waste alone is increasing by five or seven per cent. Waste disposal is becoming more difficult and experts feel we are on the brink of a catastrophe since local authorities are unable to implement sufficient waste-disposal measures.

Household waste is disposed of almost completely by dumping it in the countryside. Only 1.35 million tons of household rubbish is burnt and 190,000 tons are turned into compost. Almost ninety per cent of household throwouts are just dumped. At the moment there are about 50,000 rubbish dumps in the Federal Republic. But only five per cent of all waste-disposal areas are regulated and controlled by the Bonn Town and Country Planning Institute.

Incinerating rubbish would go a long way towards solving these problems. First of all it is expensive and secondly there are now some kinds of rubbish which cannot be burnt. A large number of plastics and metals can severely damage important parts of incinerators. Even after



The Waste Land

(Photo: Günther)

rubbish has been burnt rubbish remains. Burning only reduces the weight of the rubbish by fifty to seventy per cent. The incinerators produce ash and further dumps are needed for this.

A particular problem is disposal of the rising tide of scrap cars. In America and other European countries a new method of wreck disposal has been developed. The cars are quite simply tipped into the sea.

If we were to tip the rest of the rubbish we produce into the oceans we would have discovered the surest way of poisoning mankind. Scientists are therefore duty bound to find new ways of disposing of trash. The balance of nature has already been greatly disturbed and something must be discovered to clear up this problem before long.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1970)

What's in a name

Minister of the Interior Hans Eisele has come to the conclusion that the name of the Federal Republic is a blessing in disguise. He has decided to change it to "Friede" (Peace) as long as the name "Friede" is not used by the people concerned to be the most natural thing in the world, is worthy of imitation for all that.

This move comes as a result of the agitation by Free Democrat Bundestag member and vice-president Lise Funke.

Up until now, according to Minister Eisele, the general use of the name "Friede" has only been official in the Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 9 March 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Willy Brandt reinvigorates Bonn-Washington ties

Hamburg, 21 April 1970
Ninth Year - No. 419 - By air

The Federal government's "American Week" was an unmistakable demonstration of what Chancellor Brandt on his return termed a "confirmation and affirmation of German-American partnership."

The two countries are dependent on each other and accept this mutual dependence as the most natural thing in a world of universal world. Chauvinists in both countries must come to realise that world affairs have assumed new dimensions.

Performances will not always be as top-rata as that achieved by the cool team of technicians at Cape Kennedy but Federal Republic-American cooperation, shown by the people concerned to be the most natural thing in the world, is worthy of imitation for all that.

Negotiations between the two governments ended with a small mixed Cabinet "Frau" has only been official in the White House, also some Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

The expense of the first Social Democratic Chancellor's maiden visit to Washington may not, strictly speaking, have been necessary but the superb performance of Willy Brandt and his wife was not only an exhausting business but also a sound investment.

There is no need to deny its relevance for the forthcoming important local elections in this country, yet even though all that American TV commentators could think of to say at the end of the first day of negotiations was that Willy Brandt's English is first-rate and the second day was drowned by the publicity

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afforded to the launching of Apollo 13 the new style of government in Bonn as demonstrated by Willy Brandt will not be without effect on his hosts.

The visit will certainly have made its mark on the stern old senators who used to recommend the President to call Bonn to heel in plain-dealing Texas fashion.

The Chancellor was not to be put out of his stride in Washington, not even by the most venomous of questions. In his capacity as Governing Mayor of West Berlin, Bundestag member, chairman of the Social Democrats and Foreign Minister he

has, when all is said and done, learnt enough English to be able to confer with Richard Nixon and other American leaders directly and without the aid of an interpreter.

The Washington talks will have settled once and for all such speculative doubts as may have been harboured in East Berlin or elsewhere. This country's policy on dates and the Eastern Bloc enjoys the White House's full support.

Despite all assertions to the contrary by the Christian Democrats and the Texas-talking Christian Social Union in Bavaria Willy Brandt has never had the slightest intention of giving a breakneck rodeo performance in order to impress the Soviet Union the only misunderstandings that needed to be clarified were the collected nonsense of Bonn going it alone to the East, a new Rapallo and a sell-out to Moscow.

President Nixon noted, and Chancellor Brandt could not agree more, that "Both you and we will not forget that we cannot gain new friends at the expense of old friendships."

The President thus outlined with a fair degree of clarity what precautions are to be observed in the West's concerted action towards the East. Relaxation of tension and safeguarding of the peace "must be pursued by exhausting all possibilities of negotiation." This justifies both the substance and the timing of Bonn's moves up to and including recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier between Poland and the GDR.

Before this milestone in reconciliation between this country and Eastern Europe is reached, however, Bonn and Washington and both together in NATO must conscientiously synchronise all moves.

Bonn must not attempt to interfere in the great powers' own business either. That is to say that Bonn must respect the priority of the Salt talks and the Allied discussion of genuine safeguards for West Berlin.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 April 1970)

Chancellor Brandt did well in Washington. A wide-ranging programme of Ministerial talks had rid him of so much ballast that by the time he himself met President Nixon there were no time-wasting details left to complicate matters.

The two men were able to concentrate on fundamentals and synchronise their basic policy lines. This was by no means a matter of leaving aside specific topics and taking refuge in clichés. Directions were decided and details had to be settled in relation to weightier political considerations.

A case in point is the unpleasant matter of the cost of stationing American troops in Europe, a topic that is as hoary and ridden with misunderstandings as the Atlantic alliance itself.

The prevalent opinion has always been that since US forces are mainly stationed in this country they are first and foremost here because of the Germans,



President Nixon bidding Chancellor Willy Brandt farewell after the Washington talks. From Washington Chancellor Brandt flew to Cape Kennedy to watch the launching of Apollo 13. (Photo: dpa)

America and the EEC

There must be no stopping short at the mere undertakings on the Common Market that Chancellor Brandt made President Nixon with the best of intentions, otherwise the conflict of interests the Atlantic alliance that the Chancellor so rightly fears will inevitably arise.

The Washington talks must bring about a definite result soon on what is, as regards the future of partnership and cooperation, a crucial issue, that of relations between the Common Market and the United States.

Now that Willy Brandt is back in this country a serious attempt must be made to put two matters straight:

1. Material interests of individual countries must no longer be allowed to slow down the progress of Common Market entry talks and postpone still longer the expansion of the European Economic Community. The tendency is once more apparent and in the next few

weeks the Federal government must expressly counter it.

Progress towards European integration is at least as important as continuation of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Partial success in the one is an additional precondition of subsequent success in the other and reconciliation with the East will take time — a great deal of time.

America has a right to expect Europe to reach new dimensions. Bonn must not accordingly.

2. The Brandt/Schöel administration must also ensure that the EEC parts company with its remaining vestiges of trade policy discrimination. For some time Americans have been expressing exaggerated anxiety about discrimination of this kind, particularly as certain export lobbies have been trying to bring influence to bear on the politicians.

Every aspect of the EEC that is grist to the mill must be eliminated. Continued on page 2

Defence costs in Europe

who must accordingly foot the bulk of the bill.

The truth of the matter is that both the strategic concept and the provision of the wherewithal are the concern of NATO as a whole. As the forces and military facilities provided serve to protect all member-countries any redistribution of the expense is subject to joint consideration of changes in concept and the resultant cost-sharing.

This, in other words but unambiguously, is what Willy Brandt has to say in Washington and President Nixon, although hard pressed by Congress critics, accepted the tenet even before the two men met. The rest is a matter for the North Atlantic Council.

It will be up to the NATO Council so to define the joint offer of equal and mutual reductions in troop strength to both the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries that the "Eastern Bloc," in replying yes or no, can itself assess the prospects of success of a European security conference.

Brandt also pointed out that Western Europe, which the United States has always encouraged to play a joint role in international politics, is on the way to doing so.

Expansion of the Common Market, which had led not only to agreement but also to the fear of competition, was claimed by the Chancellor in his Washington talks to be imminent. It is high time America started viewing Europe not only as a sphere of interest but also as an independent force alongside the Soviet Union and Red China.

Hans Ost
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 11 April 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Cambodian flare up extends South-East Asian trouble spot

With the outbreak of civil war in Cambodia political and military conflict in South-East Asia has entered a new phase. An end to warfare had seemed to be within striking distance. The rhythm of strategic reductions in American forces made it possible to forecast when all would be over.

Now the war has spread to cover the whole of former Indo-China. Escalation or compromise is the dramatic choice facing the United States — and not only America.

It is up to the great powers and the small to decide whether or not military escalation is to give way to the political solution of an international conference.

This is the simple and ineluctable truth, as the French, who well know the situation, have realised. Their suggestion of expanded negotiations on all problems affecting the former Indo-China and efforts to bring about a conference including everyone either directly or indirectly involved in the conflict comes at the right moment.

This time France's initiative stands a chance of coming to something. For one, Paris can hardly be imagined to have

made such a spectacular proposal without first having made contact with the governments in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi.

What is more, the appropriate conclusion has been drawn in Paris from the power situation in Hanoi, where advocates of the old policies of Ho Chi Minh, who was always in favour of negotiations, are said to have the upper hand.

The socialist countries have yet to respond favourably to the French proposal but are obviously awaiting a sign from the United States. Everyone after all is agreed that is largely depends on America whether or not fighting is to spread again in terms of time, geographical extent and material. America, when all is said and done, is waging war. Before any international conference gets under way it is imperative that all sides are fully aware of the extent to which Washington is prepared to go by way of negotiated compromise.

The United States need hardly worry what governments are in power in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam but Saigon remains the sensitive spot of the White House's political strategy for peace.

There must be no joining of forces in Saigon aimed at reunification of South Vietnam with the North on a communist basis the minute the Americans pull out.

It is not the strategic after-effects on Pacific security policy that worry the United States. What worries America is that the entire world may interpret the end of the Vietnam war, for which Washington has sacrificed 40,000 men and hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars, as a defeat.

France's role as a mediator cannot include the explanation of this viewpoint to the socialist countries. The power-political situation renders this impossible. America does not, as a world power, need anyone else to interpret its strategy for that matter.

Yet the French initiative for neutralisation of former Indo-China is a political spark that could fire all concerned. The Nixon administration is certainly not in favour of escalating the war and is unlikely to want to miss the opportunity of breaking by means of a conference the law according to which all wars tend to escalate.

The crack First Division is scheduled to leave Vietnam on 15 April. Postponement of the strategic withdrawal would prompt-

ly lead to a turn for the worse in America's domestic Vietnam debate. Besides, the Salt talks in Vienna are due to start at about the same time.

Intransigence in Vietnam would not be without influence on the prevailing political atmosphere, in which the great powers are reconnoitring their prospects of progress towards a relaxation of tension. Which is why Moscow is not interested in escalation in South-East Asia either.

Peking and Washington are reputed to have common interests too. China's view of what is going on in its southern flank is not merely that Mao Tse-tung's theory of revolutionary warfare is successfully being exported.

China takes a jaundiced view of developments that could lead to North Vietnam penetrating every sphere of life in Laos, controlling Cambodia and absorbing South Vietnam. A conference could call matters to a temporary halt.

China would only join in if the prospects of a return of the 1954 Geneva solution were good. Realising this the Thai government has chosen to favour the French proposal.

The conclusion drawn by Cambodia in response to the changed situation is, oddly enough, the least important in terms of international politics. The overthrow of Prince Sihanouk may have triggered off the major crisis but the departure from the political scene of tightrope-walker Sihanouk has made Phnom Penh a mere tool in the hands of the great powers.

Cambodia no longer has the slightest significance as a state, merely as a strategic area. Only a conference could give the little country back relative political independence.

Adelbert Weinstich
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1970)

America and the EEC

Continued from page 1

the mill of other countries' suspicions that the Common Market is intended to be for members only must be put right as soon as possible. This is a political necessity. The Federal government can no longer be content to console its American allies with the thought of the European-North American contact committee that has yet to be founded.

Public relations work emphasising the harmless nature of the EEC will only be of lasting effect if existing members remember and do something about its political purpose before the summer is out.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 April 1970)

Satisfactory Bonn-Budapest talks

Trade talks in Bonn between Hungary and this country are progressing almost without a hitch. The climate of negotiation is better than on other matters. It is assumed, and not without reason, that Budapest is laying the groundwork for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Bonn.

There are no frontier problems with Hungary as there are with Poland and Czechoslovakia, although an end to the Hallstein era is in sight as regards the others too. But the establishment of diplomatic relations with Budapest is within reach and not a mere dream.

Hungary's non-insistence on enormous loans makes matters that much easier. Unlike Poland, which is even thinking in terms of the unique conditions attached to the Soviet pipeline deal, Hungary is far more interested in support from Bonn in the Common Market.

Liberalisation of trade, which could prove epoch-making for Hungary in trade

relations with Western Europe as a whole, is more important than financial assistance for Budapest at the moment.

The talks in Bonn were launched by Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter, who has also been responsible for giving every encouragement to intra-German talks to Erfurt and Kassel.

Budapest would like to become the Comecon gateway to trade with the West. There has been no lack of broadsides from the GDR on this score. East Berlin is suspicious of the Federal Republic-Hungarian talks, partly because the final political goal is clear and partly because the Hungarian economy has competed with its own in certain sectors over the past year or two.

The more the GDR loses its monopoly position in trade with the West, the more Eastern Bloc countries come to realise why East Berlin is obstructing European understanding.

Werner Hebert
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 8 April 1970)

Lessons to be learned from Guatemala

■ INTERVIEW

Is life imprisonment an inhuman punishment?

DISCUSSION WITH JUSTICE MINISTER GERHARD JAHN

Something must be done, spoke. Energetic tone of voice is that is going the round of Bonn. Although Foreign Minister Scheel has, to put it mildly, left open to criticism as regards his attitude towards the Guatemala affair all the emphasis is being attached to the Office working party the meeting which have for days been making brains as to how the next abductions murder of a diplomat can be prevented.

The example was set by the kidnapped diplomats from being a few weeks ago a similar party was set up at the State Secretary of State Rogers had, in consequence, on 6 April that the way of a solution had been found. "I wonder," he mused, "what can be done to prevent further abductions?"

These are strong words for a man who is together with the Soviet Union, among the best of the world. Will ambassadors, general and other diplomatic personnel only be able to go for a walk in the company of bodyguards?

Information about individual measures is unwillingly released. It is designed to be common knowledge. Is it possible for diplomats with firearms?

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1970)

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the term 'life imprisonment' to mean in future that the sentenced man will actually spend the rest of his days behind bars? This is a question that is once again in the headlines in connection with penal reform in the Federal Republic. Dia Welt editorial staff interviewed Minister of Justice Gerhard Jahn.

Question: Minister Jahn, in the Federal Republic there has been no capital punishment for the past twenty years. Recently lawyers and people generally, together with penal reform have revived the question of whether life imprisonment should also be abolished. What is your opinion?

Jahn: We must be quite clear in our minds that it will be very difficult to pass a law cutting the severity of our present maximum penalty. But the question of what sense life-long imprisonment has in the world is a quite basic problem. It is not a question of whether or not a man should be punished, but of how to punish him.

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cannot do without the threat of this maximum penalty since the credibility of the State's legal authority is involved in it. With this threat we must warn the potential criminal, him who may possibly become a murderer. This sentence is what is known in legal terms as a general deterrent. How this basic idea is actually put into practice is another matter. It can be extensively modified.

Question: Is it not a pretence? We are proud to have abolished the death penalty yet we have replaced it with what many people may consider something far worse. According to experts fifteen years' imprisonment would destroy a man's personality.

Jahn: I have always been of the opinion that life imprisonment was a more terrible punishment than the death penalty, but our efforts to implement a new, humane form of punishment are still in their infancy. We are not in a position to judge whether this sentence in fact leads to the condition you have described: What we must do is make the term imprisonment of such a kind that the convict can endure it without cracking up.

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an absolute necessity to possess the threat of life behind bars for the protection of the people's lives.

Question: Other countries, for instance Britain and Sweden, who generally speaking release lifers after ten or twelve years inside have kept the absolute threat in their possession. The only question is whether this is not a case of false labelling when everyone knows that the threatened punishment will certainly not correspond to the actual time served.

Jahn: I would suggest a different procedure. If you say that there will be life imprisonment but that this will mean only twelve or fifteen or at the most twenty years it is certainly a question of false labelling. It would be better to say that the most severe penalty is not "life" but twenty years. I would consider this more honest. In my opinion, however, another method would be even better. A prisoner's fitness to return to society should be tested periodically.

Question: What will be the criteria for testing this fitness? Simply the risk of the criminal repeating his crime. That is to say how safe society is from him?

Jahn: Protection of society must be the major factor, but we must also take into consideration the question of how far the convict has been rehabilitated, or, put another way, whether the long spell of imprisonment has made him so helpless that it will be best for him if he were not released.

Question: A dangerous idea. An excessively long term in prison has driven a man to the end of his tether. Conclusion: Since he has been imprisoned for so long he must stay on inside till the end of his days.

Jahn: It is not a question of "the end of his tether", I am basing this idea on the assumption that the convict will spend his twenty years in the conditions of a modern prison in which everything is done to help make him fit for society again. But this may not always work out in every case.

Question: Now we must be precise on another point: as you see it, Minister Jahn, if the rehabilitation programme goes awry this is not a failure of the efforts undertaken to prevent the man

from repeating his crime. What you are talking of is the case where a prisoner's threat to society has been neutralised but the man himself has been made unfit to rejoin that society.

Jahn: Yes, precisely. So I am calling for a formulation of the laws that will leave room for manoeuvre. I must make provision for such cases where release into society of a convict can be prevented.

Question: When you speak of testing a man's that his guilt should be weighed up in the test? Or more precisely: do you think that there are cases where the burden of guilt is so great that premature release from jail could not be considered in any circumstances?

Jahn: If I answered that in the affirmative I would be contradicting what I said before when I claimed that every man is rehabilitable. But a man who has heaped a great burden of guilt upon himself is precisely the man who should not be allowed to think that after a certain period of time has elapsed he will automatically regain his freedom. A re-estimation of his case must always be undertaken. But when the case of such a man is reconsidered it will not be possible to prevent the adjudicator re-reading his case from being influenced by the severity of his crime, perhaps subconsciously.

Question: Minister Jahn, you are hoping to implement penal reform that will prevent a convict from becoming dehumanised even after twenty years incarceration. If this is at all possible it would cost much money. Do you believe society will be prepared to meet this cost?

Jahn: It will be necessary to make the public aware how important problems of penal reform are. If this cannot be achieved no Finance Minister will release the money required for building modern prisons, employing qualified staff and financing all other measures involved. I see it as my duty to instil this awareness in society.

Question: Can you specify how the clauses relating to premature release of prisoners serving a life term are formulated in the penal reform programme you are promoting?

Jahn: This matter was dealt with in the last legislative period in the debate on the reform of general sections of the penal code. There was a long and thrust discussion which resulted in a decision that we were not yet at a suitable juncture to undertake alterations to the law regarding life imprisonment. In my opinion the lawmakers' conclusion must be respected.

Question: What ruling would you yourself would you yourself consider correct?

Jahn: As I see it after a convict serving life imprisonment had spent twenty years behind bars a court should revise his case. It is not possible to say yet when the time will be ripe for such a ruling to be made.

(Die Welt, 6 April 1970)



Gerhard Jahn

(Photo: dpa)

President Heinemann backs up freedom of the press

President Heinemann considers that a complete and independent gazette of government activities is an essential requirement in the functioning of democratic order.

Speaking at the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Federal Republic union of journalists (DJV) in Frankfurt on 6 April Gustav Heinemann stressed that the freedom of opinion of every single journalist that is firmly anchored in Basic Law need never be reviewed.

This freedom, according to the President, did involve a duty, allowing the consumers of reports and news stories sufficient latitude to reach their own conclusions.

He continued that the problems arising from concentration of the press should not be left to journalists alone to be solved. Freedom of the press is not only a basic right in Basic Law, but also a fundamental duty of Basic Law.

He said: "If mergers show signs of limiting journalists' independence it is the duty of the Bundestag, the government and the Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe to help the men of the press resolve any conflicts arising."

It was impossible, Heinemann said, for the press to rest on its laurels for the sake of convenience. Ways must be found of preserving journalistic independence in all circumstances.

He considered it insufficient to ensure diversity of the press with purely financial and administrative measures.

The President stated decisively that no newspapers should ever be banned, for political reasons, or whatever. The President said: "I am against such attempts to interfere with the free conflict of opinion!"

As a last resort Article 18 of Basic Law should be remembered, he said. But he upheld the right of the Constitutional Court to revoke the basic rights of a citizen, including a journalist, and including the right of freedom of speech.

No doubt, however, should be cast on the right of every citizen to remain well informed. In this people in the Federal Republic are well served by the abundance and achievements of the many media operating here today.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1970)

The German Tribune

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23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 2

Tel.: 2-20 12-66 - Telex: 62-1415
Advertising rates list No. 7

Printed by
Kriger Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei

Hamburg-Bahrenburg
Distributed in the USA by
MASS MAILINGS, Inc.

540 West 24th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE
reprints are published in cooperation with
editorial staffs of leading newspapers.

Reprints are published in the original
language and are not edited or abridged.

In all correspondence please quote the
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POLITICS

Basic law as a basis for the State

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION

Our State was born amid legal expert's discussions and their contradictory opinions have accompanied it ever since. It is no wonder that at every supposed turn the never-ending discussions of the experts become loud and audible once again.

Since the final years of the Roman Empire State organisation in Germany has been mainly legal organisation, apart from the equally important social aspects. When the political situation first got into difficulties impending disaster was instantly announced by a tremor running through the legal foundations.

Today lawyers are considering the legal consequences of recognising the German Democratic Republic (GDR). It is certainly no coincidence that they encounter questions leading back to the source, questions that had divided their predecessors when they had to discuss a draft for Basic Law.

At the constitutional assembly on the Herrenchiemsee they could not agree whether the Empire left behind by Bismarck had been brought to an end by unconditional surrender, thus becoming for ever extinct, or whether it continued its existence in the people living on the territory it retained.

The question whether a successor State based on identity continued to exist or whether a completely new federalised State was to be formed as desired by those provincial states that still remained intact had to stay unanswered until Konrad-Adenauer ignored the necessity of indecision and gave priority as occasion demanded to a new start or legal succession.

Adenauer himself thought that he was immune from dissensions within himself in the face of this unclarified situation.

It can now no longer be ignored that the relations of the government and the governing parties with Christian Democrat Opposition are rapidly worsening.

At the centre of controversy are not, as might have been expected, questions of domestic policy, the area of the Federal government's main offensive. The dispute is centred round this country's German and Eastern European policy.

Considering the statements and counter-statements of the past few days and announcements from both the Federal Republic and East Berlin, there seems to be no other topic that could provide serious competition to Eastern European policy.

People are getting their eye in. The one side is aiming at what it calls the discriminatory laws that could, though they need not, prove a stumbling block for the Kassel meeting. The targets in the Federal Republic are the alleged preliminary payments made by the Federal government in its Eastern European policy and the alleged standstill of exploratory talks in Moscow and Warsaw conducted by State Secretaries Egon Bahr and Georg Duckwitz respectively.

The rapid succession of demands for recognition being made by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) press, their attacks on politicians, mainly those belonging to the Social Democratic Party (SPD), especially Helmut Schmidt and, recently, Willy Brandt, and their campaign against the term "inner-German relations" show only too plainly that the SED is conscious of its own weakness in home affairs.

The party knew this before the Erfurt



Similarly the problem of the nation scarcely troubled him. He was attracted by the foundation of a State as he wanted it and he sought the power that this would bring with it as a possibility at any rate.

The Prime Ministers of the states in the Western Zones thought differently. Even before they met at Herrenchiemsee they had aimed to hold up a development that seemed threatening to them.

After the London recommendations of the three Western Foreign Ministers had authorised them to convene a Constituent National Assembly they once again tried to evade this.

At a meeting on the Rittersstuhl near Koblenz in July 1948 they decided upon a cover note for their counterproposals requesting a postponement of a National Assembly and the composition of a German constitution until conditions were such that an all-German government could be formed and a sufficient degree of sovereignty restored.

Justifying their reservations the Prime Ministers said that they attached great importance on avoiding anything that could deepen the split between East and West. They found it questionable to give an expedient organisation, as the fusion of the three Western zones of occupation was, all the attributes of a State until this could include all Germany.

For this reason they suggested a constitution should be replaced only by a Basic Law with less claims and that they

should refuse the envisaged plebiscite on it. They did not want to make the will of the people equally responsible for an interim solution that would be carefully shielded from any solemn establishment. The body commissioned to prepare Basic Law was called the Parliamentary Council and not Constituent Assembly.

The mood of the Parliamentary Council, convening at a time when Stalin was preparing to undermine German confidence in the Western powers with the blockade of Berlin, was expressed by Carlo Schmid when he said, "When the people organise itself merely as a function of the will of a superior foreign force, even under the compulsion, to follow certain directives, the result is no more than an organism bearing a more or less administrative stamp."

Considering the concern of the hesitant Prime Ministers and the fear of the founders that a fragmentary State could be born that could finally prove not to be provisional as well as the patriotic desires of many Parliamentary Councilors such as Theodor Heuss who hoped to save "indivisible Germany" at all events, the preamble to Basic Law will be seen in another light than by those who would like most of all to go with Rainer Barzel to Karlsruhe to complain of a breach of constitution.

Who is there that does not see the contradiction between the solemnity of the preamble with its call to strive for national unity and the modest intention of giving legal order to the inevitable?

The dilemma of powerlessness has given rise to an understandable desperation concerning this country's destiny. The preamble at least imposes on forthcoming generations the duty of fulfilling what must remain denied to contemporaries of the catastrophe resulting in division.

Possible Bonn-GDR diplomatic ties do not excite Moscow

meeting and the spontaneous demonstrations of sympathy for the Federal Chancellor by young citizens bore this out, though supporters of the heritage of both Weimar and Eisenach were represented.

The SED already knew from public opinion polls that 71 per cent of the working community had described Germany and not the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as their mother country. Test questions relating to the cooperation theory and the Brezhnev Doctrine did not result in answers that were likely to ally the SED's concern in home affairs or give it more room for manoeuvre.

If there was a result to the Erfurt meeting that everyone can see it must be the renewed confirmation of how difficult and wearisome the road to gradual rapprochement between the two States in Germany is going to be.

The somewhat premature articles of this policy who claim that these efforts have already come to a standstill or have failed altogether ignore the struggle necessary in the fifties, just after the Federal Republic had been set up, to restore relations with neighbouring countries in Western Europe after the war.

Then too successes were not chalked up overnight. Then too there were set-backs and cases of ill feeling that were not all reported back to Bonn - this occurred

with the Federal Republic legation in one Western European country with which it has long been allied - because of consideration for the sensitivity of Konrad Adenauer who was then Federal Chancellor.

Considering on the other hand the experiences and legacies of the War in Russia and Poland and the fact that there have been no talks compatible to those between State Secretary Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko since 1949, it becomes plain what periods of time the Federal Republic has to reckon with in its efforts toward a settlement with Eastern Europe.

In view of all other political, that is ideological, difficulties there will be no speedy and cheap successes. The SPD press information service recently said that it could well happen, though nobody could forecast this, "that the attitude shown by Eastern Europe could make it appear that the course of détente on which the Federal government has embarked is not at the moment practicable. If this should be the case everybody at home and abroad must know that such outcome to the efforts toward a settlement between East and West in Europe is not to be traced back to the attitude of the Federal government." It could almost

Those who come down from spheres of meditation will not find it to recognise that the prevalent trends could not be overcome. The victorious powers were unable to their increasing pressure. At the March 1946 Winston Churchill was the first time of the Iron Curtain shadow over a Europe that was completely different than the fought for by its liberators.

Not long afterwards in his Harvard speech Generalissimo announced that a withdrawal of American troops from Europe was years, as President Roosevelt had at the Yalta Conference, was not possible.

Shortly afterwards British Minister Ernest Bevin summarised things that had happened since victory over Hitler in one sentence. The reason for the conference was that now think of Western Europe as a DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf. And so it occurred that the recommendations advocating a gradual reform that began so violently at the last preceded by a statement of the DGB congress last spring, only to be abandoned. This time it was the basic side political and economic vacuum.

We are being swept along by political trends again today. The position can count on considerable public interest, quite apart from the fact that it now completely different. Behind the Western powers' desire of the street-jacket of appointments and detente, especially on the part of Americans who are trying to find a settlement with the other world power and the Soviet Union's aim of the consolidation achieved in its own not totally free of certain difficulties of mutual understanding, as the Bad Kreuznach meeting showed. But for the most part there is near unanimity for the such as the Federal Republic's position of vulnerability to the tide. It can only stand at the DGB head Heinz Oskar Vetter's side. When a nation's trades unions roughly as involved in the ways of fate the politically extreme unions of

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Hermann Prok (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 April 1970)

LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade unions pursue moderate reform policy

One question that always has explosive power is where this country's trades unions stand and what they have up their sleeve. It is asked again because of a recent event organised by the Confederation of Trades Unions' school in Bad Kreuznach.

"Trade Union theory today" was the title of the conference. Some fifty union officials and members of various ranks and origins took part along with some scientists and journalists.

The reason for the conference was that now think of Western Europe as a DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf. And so it occurred that the recommendations advocating a gradual reform that began so violently at the last preceded by a statement of the DGB congress last spring, only to be abandoned. This time it was the basic side political and economic vacuum.

Time will tell if this expectation is to be fulfilled. Even if this should not be the case, every attempt to define the unions' position can count on considerable public interest, quite apart from the fact that it now completely different. Behind the Western powers' desire of the street-jacket of appointments and detente, especially on the part of Americans who are trying to find a settlement with the other world power and the Soviet Union's aim of the consolidation achieved in its own not totally free of certain difficulties of mutual understanding, as the Bad Kreuznach meeting showed. But for the most part there is near unanimity for the such as the Federal Republic's position of vulnerability to the tide. It can only stand at the DGB head Heinz Oskar Vetter's side. When a nation's trades unions roughly as involved in the ways of fate the politically extreme unions of

This self-examination is not easy and not totally free of certain difficulties of mutual understanding, as the Bad Kreuznach meeting showed. But for the most part there is near unanimity for the such as the Federal Republic's position of vulnerability to the tide. It can only stand at the DGB head Heinz Oskar Vetter's side. When a nation's trades unions roughly as involved in the ways of fate the politically extreme unions of

Hermann Prok (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 April 1970)

Continued from page 4

between the two sovereign German States.

As Article Nine states that this treaty does not impinge upon the "rights and Eastern European policies of the two sides under valid and the bilateral and other international agreements will stretch to years including the Potsdam Agreement" months. If such a process of re-think was can bank on the fact that the last to get off the ground and correspond has not been spoken with regard to the state of the Soviet Union's intentions, exploratory talks in Moscow and Warsaw, especially as the treaty contains needed, especially as such delicate a clause relating that, if either treaty as a settlement between the partner wishes, the treaty can be re-examined before the expiration of its Union and the Federal Republic's validity in the case of the establishment of a unified, democratic and peace-loving German State or the conclusion of a German peace treaty.

Finally there are Russian statements that, regarding their right of involvement in Germany, they are not against relations and treaties based on international law between Bonn and East Berlin though they do not want a formal exchange of ambassadors.

All this points at any rate to certain differences in the interpretation of the German situation by Moscow and East Berlin. The Soviet Union may not yet itself know what course it is taking concerning these issues in future but would prefer first to await further developments in both Central Europe and South East Asia.

All these considerations do at any rate point to a long political poker game. Those with better nerves should have an advantage and the longer breath.

Detmar Cramer (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 April 1970)

Continued on page 5



France, Belgium and Italy are based on class struggle. The social order they aim for is conceivable only beyond the realms of capitalism. They therefore decline any form of participation. Intentional, militant clashes with their opponents, employers and the State, are meant to undermine existing economic and social structures and achieve their ambitious aims.

American business Unions work on a completely different level and have completely different aims. They see themselves as no more than a partner and limit themselves to raising the price of labour within the system and rigorously exploiting the existing market opportunities.

Unions in this country reject both extremes of union action. They want neither violent overthrow of the existing social order nor the mere increase of members' incomes without regard to more important aspects and the common good.

Unions in the Federal Republic see themselves as an integrating ingredient and guarantee of the system that must admittedly first be built into the free, democratic order understood by the unions by the introduction of a juster distribution of wealth and the equal participation of employees in all decisions

affecting them. Vetter said the example of participation showed the basic decision that unions in this country had made.

The statements made by the top man of the DGB in Bad Kreuznach certainly did not fulfil the demands of a trade union theory in the strict sense of the word. Some of his own members then attacked him for this. This country's unions obviously do not yet have their own theory. What they do possess is a strategic concept to govern their practical policy. And this concept can alarm only those people who believe that existing social conditions are the best possible.

The unions comprising the DGB are no closed unit where every question has only one answer. The range of ideas on the social order of the future is wide. But there can be no doubt that the large majority of members, especially those in the higher and highest ranks, are averse to revolutionary adventures and firmly committed to a course of reform.

Participation is not an intermediate stage on the way to full decision-making but the end product of integration of the worker into a society founded on cooperation between the two equally important factors of labour and (private) capital.

Participation - and its opponents must consider this - would indeed be the conclusive domestication and pacification of the unions within the framework of a system that could no longer be termed capitalist (though that depends on the definition) but would certainly be far removed from socialism.

And so it is not a complete surprise that participation, increasingly the central

point of union policy in this country, encounters extreme displeasure from those whose final aim is the socialist ultimate solution.

Ernest Mandel, the Belgian social and trades union theoretician, spoke at Bad Kreuznach as a representative of this course. Mandel is a left-wing socialist and lectured his colleagues from a Marxist point of view.

Mandel claims that participation disguises class differences. Workers sharing in decision-making and unions sharing responsibility become stabilising elements in the prevailing social order. Unions then no longer deserve their name as they have lost contact with the masses and are finally condemned to insignificance.

In view of the internal worries of Federal Republic trades unions, in view of declining membership, the lack of member activity and not least wildcat strikes, demands to carry out a radical, belligerent policy based on an enviably consistent theoretical concept cannot fail to make a certain impression.

Theoretic Interest only

But at present there is nothing to show this country's unions, at any rate their leading men, could find more than a theoretic interest in the messianic vision of a soviet, socialist society.

That is the position at present taken up by the DGB. Any changes will depend not least on what successes the unions will have in pursuing their course of reform.

This country's unions, accused of pious reformism and observed with mistrust by progressive sister organisations in other countries, are condemned to success. Their opponents, this country's management, would be well advised not to make this success too difficult to come by.

Wolfgang Richter (DIE ZEIT, 3 April 1970)

Labour exchanges continue to offer good service to workers

unions guarantee a cooperative attitude and uninterrupted activity on the spot.

Those looking for work or advice do not have far to go. The nearest exchange is not far away and full employment guarantees a wide range of vacant posts. Want-ads and independent advisers supplement this system of supply and information.

The monopoly argument does not carry much weight. The exploitation of credulous workers would quickly reach epidemic proportions if the wrong interpretation of the principle of competition led to an end to the exchanges' predominance in supplying labour. Hooest advisers and their helpers would remain in the minority. Shady characters would swoop on the barely sufficient labour market and effect doubtful transactions.

The third advantage is that measures towards guaranteed full-time employment would not be conceivable without the Federal Labour Institute. The best example is the payment of bad-weather money to building workers and the backing of winter construction. In 1969 the Federal Institute pay 833 million Marks in bad-weather payments and 64 millions towards winter construction. Total expenditure of the Institute was just 2,900 million Marks.

The fourth advantage is the possibilities of generous backing of further professional training and re-training by a well-coordinated apparatus. In 1969 the Labour Institute spent 132 million Marks

on professional training alone. Added to this came further measures of great benefit to many workers.

These examples on the credit side are remarkable enough. But there are still many problems in this sphere and both State and labour administration will have to deal with them.

1: Unemployment is still a material catastrophe for many. The insurance now paid by all workers with a contribution of 1.3 per cent (management pays half) and a calculation limit of 1,300 Marks covers only some sixty per cent of incomes in this range in the case of unemployment. That means that anyone earning more than 1,300 Marks a month receives only sixty per cent of this contribution if unemployed.

2: The proportion of older workers in the total unemployment figure is alarmingly high. In May 1969 more than sixty per cent of the unemployed were over 45. The labour exchanges must think of something new to remedy this situation.

3: Advertising and information is not sufficiently modern and effective.

4: Advice and allocation of posts must be more direct and personal.

The much-vaunted seventies present new and higher demands to labour exchanges too. These can be mastered only by increasing flexibility and lessening bureaucracy.

Werner Althbradt (DIE ZEIT, 6 April 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Volkswagen Foundation overhauls its awards system

In passing their examinations many university graduates feel themselves to be specialists trained only in one field and not yet ready for their future career.

The Volkswagen Foundation now proposes to finance further study to help quench the lasting thirst for knowledge present in many young academics.

At the same time the Foundation will counter the lack of scientists with an all-round training. Scholars with a broad education are urgently needed for interdisciplinary research.

The Volkswagen Foundation has already financed 500 courses of further study. The sociological seminar of Hanover's Technical University has examined the reasons and the outcome of these further study courses. The results are now contained in a report by Willi Pöhler.

The most common reasons named by scholarship recipients for a further course of study is the discovery of new personal interests during the first course of study. Other students went to improve career prospects. Specialisation on a border area is rarely mentioned as necessary for a career.

From what subjects did holders of these scholarships come? Protestant theology, pharmacy, jurisprudence, agriculture and horticulture, mechanical engineering and electro-technology are overrepresented.

Protestant theology, general medicine, the economics of science, sociology, politics, psychology, education, chemistry and the economics of engineering are particularly mentioned.

cularly attractive to those taking up a second course of study.

Protestant theology plays a double role here. It gives many of its graduates the wish to continue their studies and also attracts many graduates of other disciplines.

Pöhler believes that personal reasons such as a change of interests are to avoid starting work. A change of interests during the first course of study occurred above all in students of the Arts, sociology, the natural sciences and medicine.

The apparently more objective hope for an improvement in the initial prospects of a career caused by a second course of study was expressed several times by students of law and economic science. But at the same time Pöhler was unable to find any concrete professional goals.

Pöhler believes that the theoretical approach of university education is responsible for the secret fear of starting to work. Hazy ideas on a future career are closely linked with the lack of satisfaction during the first course of study.

But there is no hope of eliminating the uncertainty of a student's situation by changing subjects if his ideas on a future career continue to remain unclear. From this Pöhler deduces: "This situation can be changed only if the lack of connection between education and later practice is ended along with the obscurity of the course of study."

Educational researchers from Hanover

headed by Professor Christian von Ferber have made proposals based on the report for a change in the normal procedure for awarding grants.

Instead of grants being awarded according to an applicant's particular tastes special attention should now be given to desirable combinations of subjects. Courses supplementing a student's own subject with partial training in other disciplines are to be furthered as essential components of a basic study.

The Volkswagen Foundation has already put some of these recommendations into practice. Among subjects they consider worth backing are biology (physical, biology), biochemistry, biomedical techniques, selected areas of physics and technology (semi-conductor physics and technology and radio astronomy), applied mathematics, mathematical economic science and management.

Sociological investigations accompanying the Volkswagen grant programme have even more plainly helped a decision concerning doctorship grants. A survey among 118 professors in Göttingen and Hanover and their doctorship candidates shows that a doctorship is looked upon more as a status symbol than an academic qualification.

As some civil service posts require a doctorship the Volkswagen Foundation concludes that the State should itself finance the doctorships it demands. The Foundation gives doctorate grants only in exceptional circumstances.

Compared to the fifty million Marks so far given in grants by the Volkswagen Foundation, the costs of the sociological investigation, estimated to be about 70,000 Marks, is no more than a small fraction. But results are far-reaching. Money for education is now being invested far more with a sure aim in mind.

Charles Trefflinger

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Most lecture tours from this country go to Latin America

The agency within this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) responsible for sending lecturers from the Federal Republic to posts abroad have just produced a list of the 121 people it has seconded to foreign universities.

The lecturers are bound to the universities for a number of years and receive donations from the agency as well as their contractual salary from the foreign university.

Bona are mainly outside Europe and North America. 55 lecturers have gone to Latin America, 28 to Africa and eighteen to Asia. Chile is top of the list with fifteen lecturers, followed by Brazil with eleven, Columbia with nine and Argentine with seven.

For Africa the agency supplied four lecturers to both Nigeria and Zambia and three to Ghana, Kenya and the Congo. The remainder were distributed among other African States.

Of the twenty lecturers allocated to European countries Turkey takes up first place with eight because of the long history of close academic contacts between the two countries.

The 121 lecturers belong to nearly all disciplines. Geologists, geographers, physicists, chemists and mathematicians predominate in the sciences. Lecturers in German, agriculture and medicine are also strongly represented.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Six former students write their own absence notes

Sixth-former Georg B. of the Gasse Grammar School in Bonn wrote his own absence note today: "I could not attend lessons today because I did not feel well."

Georg is one of 300 sixth-former grammar schools in the Federal North Rhine-Westphalia who in the last twelve months have been allowed to write their own notes explaining their absence.

The state's Education Minister Düsseldorf is now considering the results of the experiment. It will show whether all sixth-formers are fully capable of writing their own notes where he calls the hospital.

A year ago, Education Minister Georg is one of 300 sixth-former grammar schools in the Federal North Rhine-Westphalia who in the last twelve months have been allowed to write their own notes explaining their absence.

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The state's Education Minister Düsseldorf is now considering the results of the experiment. It will show whether all sixth-formers are fully capable of writing their own notes where he calls the hospital.

PSYCHOLOGY

Daydreams analysed scientifically

REAL LIFE PROBLEMS ARE REHEARSED



skeleton key. She then found me dead. I wanted people to think of me and pity me because I had such a lot to learn."

Death here is a practical affair that frees the student from learning and taking an examination. It also makes the dreamer subject to agitation and horror. It seems to be nice to imagine the degree of grief and sorrow that dying will cause friends and next of kin.

This is also substantiated by a 25-year-old, theologian who frequently had the same dream from way back in his youth. "I am buried not because I am tired of life but only to see who comes to my funeral, to see who my real friends are and to see who are not. I see the whole situation before me, the pastor's words, great praise, what a pity that he was snatched away from us so early when we had such hopes for him, he was such a nice person, and so on."

The dreamer also imagined the various ways that it could end. He described the most glorious: "I knock from inside the coffin which is then opened while the funeral is going on. It is a great success for me, there is great joy and my courage is admired. How silly I was and how inconsiderate towards my parents. But they do not hold me to be a bad person, they love me back." Here a day-dreamer manages to stage a private resurrection with an heroic outcome. Mourning and depression are remote.

A very typical day-dream can be summarised as follows: A scoundrel who is good at heart prevents a crime and is rewarded with riches and a fairy-tale bride.

This is the prototype of a sentimental hack-novel. One woman used to describe her day-dreams as her own private theatre. Swiss psychologist H. Zullinger claims that these day-dreams comparable to trashy novels are characteristic for this way the creative writing originates in spite of their paltriness.

Hedwig Katzenberger assumes that day-dreams are the original form of novels, plays and short stories both in form and content.

A forty-year-old doctor imagined a flying capsule with a lever that neutralised gravity. When the lever was pressed gravity was first reduced and then completely neutralised. In this condition the capsule could be lifted with a person's little finger. If the lever was turned yet further gravity became negative and the capsule rose of its own accord and was able to reach the stars. This is the material for a real hack novel.

It is very difficult to compile people's day-dreams as most people are unwilling to reveal their inner experiences. Men especially become indignant when asked about their day-dreams. Women and children seem to have fewer inhibitions.

Many people are ashamed and feel guilt. Significantly Hedwig Katzenberger did not hear of one single sexual day-dream.

Her collection and commentaries of day-dreams that have been published by Ernst Reinhardt of Munich under the title *The Day-dream* is all the more valuable.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen - a man of diffidence

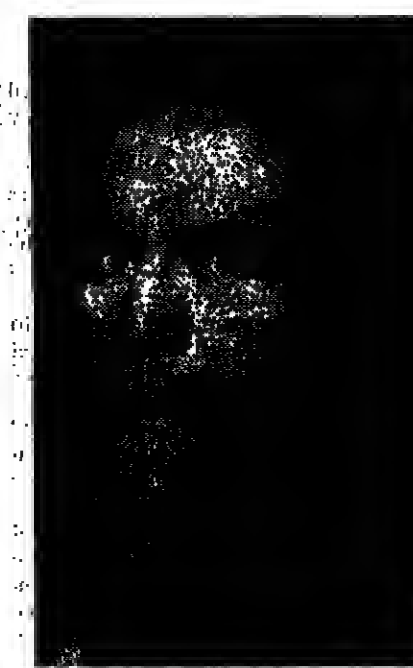
When Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen published his physical observations in a short treatise in 1895 he added an explanatory sentence: "If you place your hand between the discharging apparatus and the fluorescent screen you will see the darker shadows of the bones in the lighter outline of the hand."

The discovery and effects of this new sort of ray were soon recognised as a sensation. People spoke of a new type of light that penetrated solid bodies such as wood, volcanic, stone, glass and leather. Illustrated magazines were quickly showing pictures of things that a human eye had never been able to see previously. The importance for science and in particular medicine was immediately plain.

Quick and exact diagnoses of broken bones, dislocations, ulcers and cancerous growths could now be made. Röntgen was celebrated as a benefactor of mankind. During the First World War speedier help was given to soldiers as their wounds could be diagnosed exactly.

In 1915 the King of Bavaria gave an audience to Röntgen and awarded him the insignia of the Order of Merit of Saint Michael, First Class. The honour was bestowed on his seventieth birthday.

But the physicist took no part in the development of X-ray techniques. As a contemporary of his efforts, he knew that his circumspection and researcher's



(Photo: dpa)

mentality was unsuitable for the speedy and energetic work involved. Because of this he withdrew to his less conspicuous working sphere.

Reserve is a word that was used when describing Röntgen. He is said to have

Psycho-physiological research financed by VW Foundation

Doctors, psychologists and technologists at Freiburg University plan to form a research group to investigate psycho-physiology.

Professor R. Heiss and lecturer Dr J. Fahrenberg of the department of psychology have been offered initial aid of 1.4 million Marks from the Volkswagen Foundation.

Psycho-physiology is a new discipline on the borders of psychology and physiology that describes the connections between physical and mental processes.

Doctors and psychologists therefore cooperate in this venture. With modern personality diagnosis and laboratory diagnosis scientists, backed by physiological registration methods and computer techniques, plan to come to a better understanding of the biological rudiments of individual behaviour and state of health.

Every emotional state, such as joy, excitement or anger, is both a mental and physical process with clearly definable modes of behaviour, subjective experience and physiological changes.

Psycho-physiological emotional patterns have hardly been investigated under experimental conditions. Many methods are needed to record to a satisfactory degree of accuracy data on the individual's behaviour, experimental data, statements on the subject's condition, data on the central nervous systems and vegetative endocrine information.

Apart from emotional conditions and other reaction processes there will be investigations into constitutional psycho-physiological connections such as constitutional psycho-vegetative instability and special psycho-vegetative syndromes in the clinical sphere.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

A LUCKY CATCH...

That's what it will be, your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany! Warm hospitality, many tourist attractions, a great wealth of historic monuments and art treasures, charming folk events, this is what an exciting programme offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest information and free brochures full of practical advice on carefree travel in...

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■ THE ECONOMY

A ten-member EEC will prove a tough competitor

Difficulties with Washington and unfriendly remarks from Moscow indicate that the European Economic Community, as it nears the stage where its membership will increase from six to ten, is also slowly but surely approaching the time when it will be faced with an economic war on two fronts with the superpowers.

There are many signs that if the Six should become the Ten, America will regard the augmented Common Market as a potential competitor.

Various anti-EEC slogans have been banded about. There has been talk of agrarian dumping, non-tariff trade barriers, and the setting up of preferential zones.

America has asserted that the introduction of value added tax is tantamount to a border tax and as such should be regarded as a trade barrier outside tariffs. And finally the USA has pointed out that the EEC countries have not done away with the American selling price system.

So long as the Six remain as they are the differences of opinion with America cannot become too highly charged. For six countries are enough to remain as strong with the United States in trade policies, but six are too few to upset the present equilibrium.

When the Schuman Plan for setting up a European Coal and Steel Community in the early fifties was implemented without involving Britain, and later when General de Gaulle said "non" to Great Britain, the Americans were the best of Europeans.

Up until the beginning of the Nixon era they welcomed the idea of integration in the hope that Europe would find its feet politically.

Today the United States is offering a customs duty preference systems to developing nations that should signal the dissolution of the European Economic Community and Commonwealth preference systems.

Apart from this the extension planned for the EEC in a few years will probably create a preference area stretching from northern Europe to Madagascar including former British colonies in Africa. This is making America afraid that an outside market and an economic superpower will arise, and they feel they must take steps to counter this in good time.

The new measures being weighed up in Washington (when previous commitments have still not been met, particularly with regard to the selling price system) lead very easily to the suspicion that America is trying to throw a spanner in the works of already grumbling discussions between the Six and the four prospective new EEC members, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

Even the great administrative apparatus of the European Commission would not be capable of doing two jobs at once.

Officials comments from Brussels on the talks with Washington place great stress on the constant efforts being made to come to mutual understanding.

It would be nearer the truth, however, to describe the tenor in Brussels as "increasingly perplexed".

On the other hand it is not so simple to define relations between the EEC and Moscow clearly. And this is despite the fact that Walter Hallstein, President of the European Movement, made the surprising statement (on 1 March) that in the East "strong opposition" has grown up to the planned integration of Western Europe.

Since it may be assumed that in the seventies Western Europe could be united and integrated into a larger economic community it follows that through Moscow eyes the EEC is building up to a bloc that is a threat to peace.

When Charles de Gaulle was in power in France the Russians were against any

expansion of the European Economic Community and Fildand's volteface in the Nordek matter shows that Moscow does not submit to pressure.

Now that de Gaulle has faded into the background the Russians see an increased possibility of additions to the Common Market and also the possibility that Western European States could find added harmony in their foreign policy.

So Moscow is out to obstruct the economic and political unity and subsequent strengthening of Western Europe. Pravda leader writer, Yuri Slukov, says that a communal European conference should be called as long as cooperation of this kind "is not hampered by the creation of a Western European entity".

Just as the British once thought to dissolve the basis for integration in the EEC by creating a free trade zone, so the Russians likewise now want to dissolve this burgeoning Western European economic bloc in a larger scale trade area.

COMECON — the Eastern Bloc's non-integrated version of the EEC — which would be powerless to do much about the Western European trade bloc anyway, would be thrown in by the Communists voluntarily.

So Europe is threatened with a battle on two fronts. The Six have already the largest share in the international market, namely seventeen per cent as opposed to America's fifteen per cent.

Russia lags far behind.

When the Six become Ten this share would rocket up to twenty-five per cent of the world market. This would not only lead to sales policies that would make things tough for America and Russia, but with Britain's technological know-how as part of the European technological set-up the gap between Europe and America on this score would be closed in a relatively short space of time.

The extended economic union planned for the seventies must be followed by a restructuring of industries of the future in Europe.

Otherwise the old Europe might finally be eclipsed by the Russians, the Americans and the Japanese.

Ferdinand Himpel
(DIE WELT, 3 April 1970)

This country's trade with the Soviet Union is booming

Hot on the heels of trade worth 4,000 million Marks between various consortia of Federal Republic industry and State-controlled export and import firms in the Soviet Union comes news of certain remarkable facts concerning the growth in Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade.

The increase in the level of exports from this country to the USSR in 1969 as compared with 1968 was 44 per cent.

This will be bettered in 1970. It is estimated that this year will see an increase in the level of our exports to Russia of around fifty per cent.

The long-term four thousand million Mark deal that will see large-bore pipes and tubes from our factories delivered to the Soviet Union in return for Russian natural gas is just one of many factors that bears out this estimate.

At last we should see an end to the depression that hung over Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade for so many years.

In spite of large-scale mutual interest shared by industrial leaders here and in Russia cooperation was difficult for political reasons.

The last real trading contract between the two countries went out on 31 December 1963 and it has not been possible to renew it since then, since there were differences of opinion on questions of the economic zones of the Mark in the West.

On this pretext the matter of West Berlin was dragged into trade negotiations between this country and the Soviet Union.

From 1964 on Russia was not prepared

to let its three-State theory be suffused with ideas of mutual industrial aid any longer.

Moscow called for separate trade agreements between the USSR and Bonn as well as between the USSR and the "independent political unit West Berlin". The Federal Republic, however, could not and would not accept such terms.

Trade agreements that had got off to such a hopeful start fell foul of the Soviet government's obstinacy. Although trade continued without formal trade agreements, supported by agreed sales lists and under-the-counter tripartite contracts, it was a hiatus, a vegetating rather than a flourishing period.

Between the years 1964-1968 a shift of emphasis took place. The biggest increase in this country's trade with the Communist East was shown in the balance sheets of our trade with Rumania and China.

In this way a double pressure was applied to the Soviet government. Economists started calling for increased trade with the Federal Republic and experts on foreign policy raised warning voices that if this trend in Federal Republic foreign trade was allowed to continue it could have consequences for international politics.

Moves were made by both sides in early 1968 and this was by way of being a turning point.

Certainly the Soviet leaders remained and remain doubtful with regard to signing the trade treaty. But they showed greater preparedness to embark on agreements that facilitated trade without being official, extensive trade relations. However, the blessing of both governments was given to these measures.

The great leap forward followed in 1969. Last year Soviet orders from this country were worth 1,584,000 million Marks as compared with 1,098,000 million Marks in 1968. We too purchased more goods from Russia, 1,305,000 million Marks worth, as opposed to 1,175,000 million Marks in 1968.

The steeper rise in Soviet imports from the Federal Republic has posed a problem that can normally only be solved by means of a trade treaty signed by the pertinent governments. The problem of paying for these imports.

If the Soviets experienced a deficit in their balance of trade with this country in 1969 the deficit can be expected to grow in the coming years.

In the large-bore pipe deal a way has been found that has raised credit of 1,200 million Marks for a consortium headed by

Greater balance payments surplus in February

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Federal Republic foreign trade balance a balance of payments surplus 1,308 million Marks in February.

This is an increase on both the month and the year. The month's surplus was 1,060 million Marks and the year's figure for this year, which only 134 million Marks.

In February this year the Federal Republic exported goods worth 1,308 million Marks. Our imports were 1,174 million Marks.

The value of our imports was 1,174 million Marks up on February 1969. Increase of eight per cent. Our exports went up by nineteen per cent to 1,308 million Marks.

In comparison with January imports were down by 491 million Marks (six per cent), but there was a net export plus of eight per cent, 134 million Marks.

Taken together the first two months of trading in 1970 brought imports worth 2,472 million Marks, a rise of 16,700 million Marks. This represented an increase of 10 per cent on January/February 1969.

Exports in this period reached 2,606 million Marks, a rise of 16,700 million Marks. This represented an increase of 10 per cent on January/February 1969.

The balance of payments surplus for these two months of 1970 reached 1,134 million Marks, as compared with 1,174 million Marks in the corresponding period of 1969.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 25 March 1970)

the Deutsche Bank. The interest rate, six-and-a-half per cent, is very comfortable, but also more colourful.

On the free capital market the present circumstances this could be regarded as extremely cheap capital. Since chemists of silence covers the background of this low interest rate. But the late Nemours produced a thread of Nylon ment of Economic Affairs Minister Schiller and the Soviet Foreign Minister Potolichov in the creation of a joint venture in the chemical industry. The late Nemours produced a thread of Nylon ment of Economic Affairs Minister Schiller and the Soviet Foreign Minister Potolichov in the creation of a joint venture in the chemical industry.

Behind the scenes hard bargaining went on for a new trade treaty between the Federal Republic and USSR. But the different standpoints were as follows: they were in 1963 when the treaty was signed.

But today the dictates of politics permeated with economic relations. The State is prepared to accept the lists and agreements that have been made between foreign trade groups in the Soviet Union and interested economic groups in the Federal Republic.

Loans are offered and accepted. The State has not given its seal of approval. Nevertheless the moneylender insured by "Hankierende Maschinen" (flanking measures) made by the government — if this expression of Prof. Schiller's may be used for once in a while.

And so we can say jubilantly today Federal Republic trade with the Soviet Union is booming.

Rudolf Marten
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 April 1970)

INDUSTRY

The miracle of the dyes and fibres of the eighties

Artificial fibres are the thing of the future and will surround us by the end of the eighties. By then people in prosperous countries in the Western world will roll in plastic materials that are filled and upholstered with chemical fibres.

Their feet — clad of course in artificial fibres — will sink into carpeted floors. Windows will be decked with curtains made of special easy-care fibres printed with the so-called differential dyeing.

This new method of dyeing saves time and money. Also it keeps production lines flexible. By this new system a multicoloured fabric is produced not by dyeing different synthetic fibres and then passing through one vat of dye a "mottled" effect is achieved.

To exploit this method it is necessary to select and arrange different dyes in white. In preparing the vat of dye it is essential to mix carefully various different synthetic fibres and then pass through one vat of dye a "mottled" effect is achieved.

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Bayer (Leverkusen) linked up with BP and formed Erdölchemie (Oil Chemicals Limited). BASF (Ludwigshafen) joined forces with Federal Republic Shell to form Rheinische Olefinwerke in Wesseling.

The might of the petrochemical industry in the Rhineland has altered the life of the man in the street, domestic life and the background to the motor car.

Nowadays in the western world about half the fabrics found in any household come from fibres made in a laboratory.

In 1969 of the 21 million tons of fibres produced:

11.5 million were cotton (54 per cent)
4.4 million were synthetics (21 per cent)
3.7 million cellulose products (17 per cent)

1.6 million were wool (8 per cent)
Researchers estimate that the ultimate victory of synthetic over natural fibres will come at the end of the seventies.

According to their estimates the figures in 1980 will read:

Total amount of fibres produced will be 30.7 million tons, of which:
12 million will be cotton (39 per cent)
12 million will be synthetics (39 per cent)

5.1 million will be cellulose products (17 per cent)
1.6 million will be wool (5 per cent)
The natural products will in 1980 only hold a minority of about 44 per cent according to calculations.

Artificial fabrics made of cellulose products and petrochemical fibres will have the absolute majority of 56 per cent.

Cellulose products are of course to a certain extent natural fibres, and recently they have been obtained from wood.

But it takes the skill of the chemical industry to turn these into such excellent products as Rayon and artificial silk thread.

Rayon finds its way into woman's clothing and underclothing, in so-called domestic textiles and also in tyre.

Artificial silk yarn has similar applications. In this country leading producers are Nela Bayer, Glanzstoff (Wuppertal), and

Today nylon and its offshoots are still the biggest moneyspinners. Almost all the textiles that are in popular use come from the nylon family.

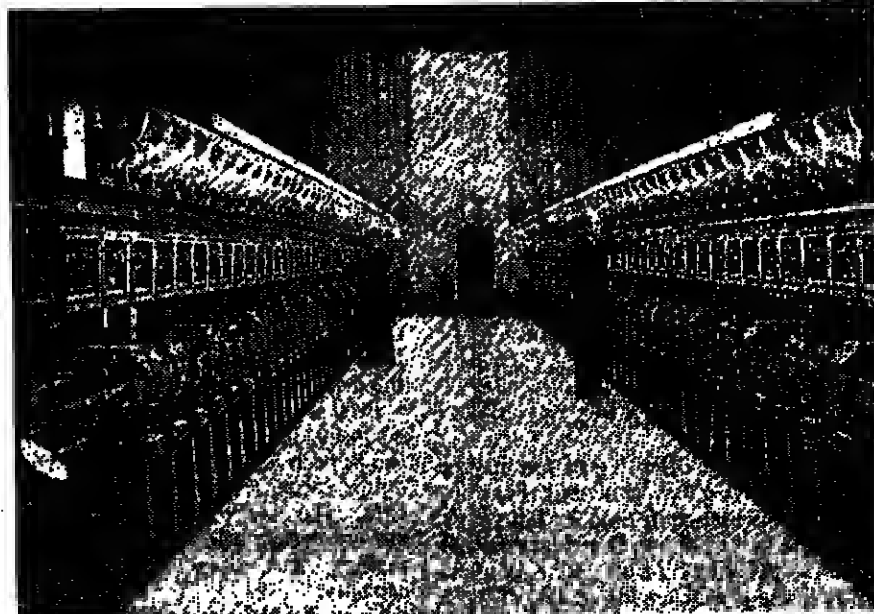
Almost anything can be made from these materials, from underclothes to curtains, from conveyor belts to safety belts.

But the industry is placing its greatest hopes for tomorrow on materials from the polyester family. They are already among the most successful brand names in the Federal Republic and foreign synthetic fibre industries: Diolen SL by Glanzstoff, Trevira 330, 340 and 550 by Hoechst, Terylene made by ICI, Dacron from DuPont, Vestan W by Hils and Kodol from Eastmann.

The artificial fibre business is carried on by the world's largest chemical concerns and those that are not based in the Federal Republic usually have a branch or subsidiary office and factory here.

Largest of the artificial fibre giants is the American DuPont de Nemours. Its annual turnover on all products is about 15,000 million Marks. Its German interests are managed in Düsseldorf.

The second largest is Britain's ICI



Bayer acetate-silk factory in Dormagen

(Photo: Bayer)

Phirix-Werke (Hamburg) a subsidiary of BASF and I.P. Bensberg.

When all is said and done synthetic fibres come from mineral oil and so they too are natural products. The "genuine" synthetics are so much a product of the chemical industry that their very names bring sweat to the brow and send us rushing to scientific dictionaries:

polyamide (which gives nylon and perlon), polyester, poly vinyl chloride (PVC), polyolefins and polyurethane.

The end-products of these organic chemicals have particularly suitable properties for the consumer market. They do not "age" like wool, which can rot, they are not eaten away by pests, since clothes moths cannot digest them, they are light and weatherproof, they are easy to care for and can be produced in all colours.

Nor do they shrink, that is as long as their modernity is respected and they are not boiled up the way grandmother used to do with her old cotton garments.

The only great disadvantage about these materials is that they do not soak up water readily. Anyone who visits tropical climates clad all over in synthetic fibres will find the sweat rolling from his forehead.

But fabric manufacturers have already thought out ways of overcoming this problem. Recently they have been making the outer surface of the fibres

expanding business for some time to come. Fibre manufacturers are trusting that world requirements of artificial fibres will continue to grow more quickly than world population.

It would be impossible to produce the amount of cotton and the number of sheep required in the world by the year 2000.

Even if the required amounts of wool and cotton could be produced the substantially higher production and transport costs, compared with those for artificial fibres, would price them out of the market.

In addition to this chemists are now at work trying to eradicate the last signs of synthetic fibres. They are developing so-called antistatic fibres, which will mean the end of the familiar crackle of static electricity when people shake off their clothes.

The way is clear for the companies to conquer the chemical fibre market to a greater extent than ever before.

In prosperous countries this conquest is necessary. Fashions in clothing have gradually brightened up in recent years. Meantime fashions in furnishing have lagged behind in the age of varnished wood and wallpaper.

Even in splendours that have been taken over by plastics and other synthetic materials their design still tends to hark back to the example of older materials. The aim of the chemical giants, however, is to create a world of synthetics in its own right, with its own ideas and owing nothing to its predecessors.

What they want to do is remove the idea of "ersatz" from them not just because they are cheaper, but because they genuinely prefer them for what they are.

The floor-covering materials that first hit the market about five years ago designed to be watertight and anti-dirt were the precursors of a whole new era of floor-coverings. But what they ousted from favour was far less the parquet floor than the immediate synthetic predecessor in PVC, which were made by the same company as is now vaunting its tufting carpets.

This is not the end of the matter. In future we will enjoy a design produced by the chemicals industry made of sound-proofing materials, in pleasant clean colours, and we will also be covering our walls and ceilings with the latest from the chemical fibres industry. The "brave new world", the world of "1984" which Orwell and Huxley predicted would be cold, will in fact be warm and comfortable. The warmth and comfort afforded by the chemical fibres industry is also felt in many homes already by the money that this specialised branch of science accrues.

Werner Meyer-Larsen
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 3 April 1970)

Supremacy of nylon textiles

Today nylon and its offshoots are still the biggest moneyspinners. Almost all the textiles that are in popular use come from the nylon family.

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■ AUTOMOBILES

The Volksporsche is a lot of car for a lot of money



The 914, first offspring of the merger between Volkswagen and Porsche, made its appearance in time for last year's Frankfurt motor show. It can be supplied either with the 1.7-litre, four-cylinder, eighty-horse-power engine of the VW 411 B or with the two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse-power engine of the old Porsche 911 T.

The designers of the VW-Porsche 914 are particularly proud to have included an extremely future-oriented principle, that of the centre-mounted engine, in their sports car for the seventies.

Housing the heaviest part of any car, the engine, between the two axles, does indeed ideally distribute the load and ensure magnificent road-holding. The disadvantages that result ought, however, to make the principle a non-starter as far as standard family saloons are concerned.

Centre-mounted engines, then, are almost bound to be restricted to two-seater sports cars. Industriekurier's test model was a pop orange 914/4.

Getting into the car is as difficult as with any two-seater sports car, of this kind but once the driver is seated he feels ideally placed behind the steering wheel, which is quite small but not pronouncedly sporting, fitted with a centre horn push as it is.

All the major instruments are within easy reach. The only device operated from the steering column may be the indicator, but the switches and levers for the lights, emergency flashing lights, windscreen wipers and washers and heating present no difficulty for the driver with his safety belt fastened even though they are all on the dashboard.

The windscreen washer, incidentally, is powered by the excess pressure in the spare tyre, which, housed under the bonnet, is pumped up to 42.66 pounds per square inch.

The only controls that the belted-in driver would do best to leave to the young lady in the seat beside him are the knobs of his car radio. On either side of the dashboard, on the other hand, protected by a rubber screen, there is a loudspeaker.

The 914 owner could thus have stereo equipment built into his car, though it must be added that the passenger compartment is so small that for stereo addicts the result would be a disappointment in relation to the outlay necessary. A self-adjusting station-finder would, we feel, be a far better investment.

As regards the passenger compartment the 914 is really a two-seater only for young people. The rear window is immediately behind the non-adjustable headrests of the front seats.

Even hat-wearers will have difficulty in nonchalantly throwing their headgear on to the back seat. There is that little room. And the only place inside the car where a large handbag or a briefcase could be stored is in the box mounted on the transmission tunnel.

Then, however, the cushion that is perched on top of the tunnel and is presumably intended to accommodate a baby or toddler, must either be stowed away in the bonnet or boot (which together hold a surprising 154 cubic feet) or else left at home.

Maps and bits and pieces, on the other hand, can either be locked in the glove compartment or arranged in the storage

facilities provided in the door on the driver's side. There is also a little room immediately between the windscreen and the dashboard.

Even so, a double bass can be transported inside the 914 if need be — provided the hood is let down. This is the work of a few seconds spent springing four catches. The black plastic roof can be stowed away below the boot without making much difference to the luggage capacity.

Since it weighs a mere twenty pounds the knight of the road need not bother his lady friend in the event of April showers. All he needs to do is fit the hood on the windscreen and the frame and then snap the whole firmly into place from inside.

Although the front wheel casings jut into the passenger compartment even the tallest of people have ample foot-room. Shorter drivers will even have to slide their seat forwards, a luxury that the co-driver does not enjoy. All the co-driver has is a footrest; as in first-class railway carriages.

The height adjustability of the driver's seat is nothing more nor less than tilting the entire seat including backrest, footrest or backrests. All in all the 914's designers would have done better to equip the car with proper bucket seats and do without the mini-seat on the transmission tunnel.

The engine is a good starter. Despite the proximity of the engine the noise is far less disturbing than in the 411; the reason, being, of course, that the 914 is decidedly a sports car in character.

The gears are a little sticky — the levers have to bypass the engine on their way to the rear-mounted five-speed gearbox — but with a little practice the 914 owner can change gear as swiftly as the driver of a car with the gear-lever mounted on top of the gearbox itself.

Although the rev counter dial does not show red until between 5,600 and 5,800 revolutions per minute the manual recommends not going above 5,000 rpm, since the engine reaches peak performance at approximately 4,900 rpm.

There is no benefit to be derived from allowing the engine to run at a higher rev count even though it is not dangerous to do so. Over and above the optimum rev count the piston speed increases to 42 feet per second. Even in cars of high repute this figure is up to 65 feet per second, with all the additional wear and tear that this involves.

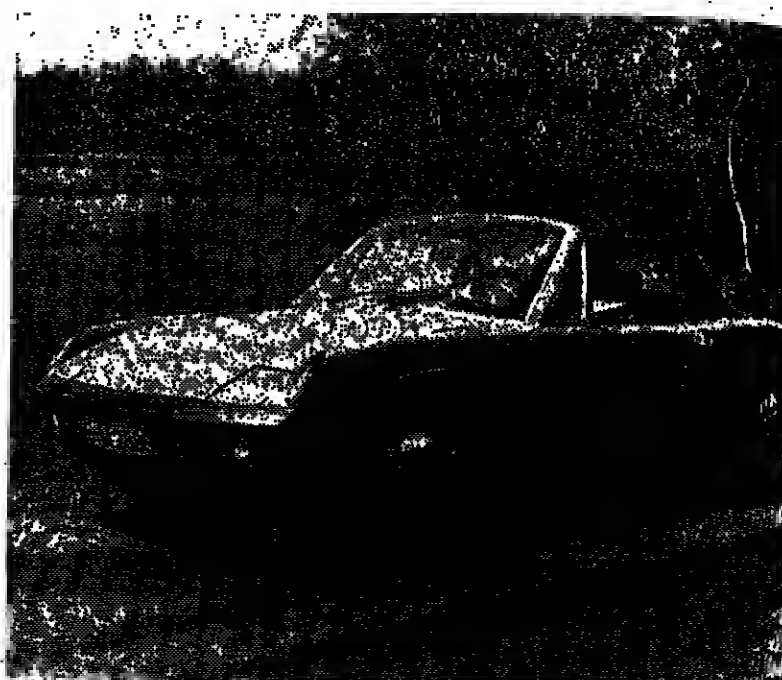
Driving the 914 is enjoyable for sporty types only. Motorists who set store by comfort would be better advised to think of the 914 as a two-seater sports car.

Airships fly again

The airship has been given a new lease of life. By 1971 at the latest D-LEMO, at present the only airship in Europe, is to be joined by two companions. At Mülheim in the Ruhr, D-LEMO's home base, a West German aviation firm is building the other two airships, 197 and 322 feet long.

Another super-blimp, length as yet undecided, is still on the drawing-board. When completed it will be able to carry a forty-ton payload, in theory equivalent to about 400 passengers.

Like D-LEMO, which made its maiden journey last August, the two new airships to be built at Mülheim are filled with non-inflammable helium and are a good



The two-seater VW-Porsche 914

in terms of the Porsche 911 range. The fifteen-inch wheels may not fall foul of every little hole in the road but the suspension is so hard that every poor stretch of road can strain the nerves of sensitive people.

The 914's rack and pinion steering, on the other hand, is so precise that bends can be taken to the inch. Even in a succession of right- and left-hand bends the 914 runs as though it were on tracks. It is virtually impossible to make the rear swerve.

Mind you, more powerful tyres than the 155s would not have been a bad idea. The 165s available as an optional extra are well worth the extra expense.

On good country roads and autobahns the 914 spoils even sporty drivers. With the eighty-horse power of the VW 411 saloons of 100 and more horse power can be left standing, particularly as other motorists have a healthy respect for the Volksporsche. As a rule there is no need to flash for gangway.

Flipping open the main headlights is a performance that is always worth watching. As soon as they are switched on the headlights are flipped up like hares' ears by power from the windscreen washer motor.

The heating is far too powerful for the size of the passenger compartment but despite being dependent on the rev count it can with a little practice easily be adjusted. The windows are quick to steam up, though, which is something of a problem.

Performance is due more to the aerodynamic design than to the engine power, particularly as the 914 is heavier than it looks. Fully tanked it weighs 2,068 lbs, not far short of a ton, which is 22 lbs more than the Porsche 911 S, which does, when all is said and done, have a 180-horse-power six-cylinder engine.

The 914 is 264 lbs heavier than the

deal safer than the hydrogen and neon filled Zeppelins of old.

What is more, they cost only a fifth of what the Zeppelins cost to manufacture. They can be used for advertising in the air or for freight and postal purposes.

Some time during the next few months D-LEMO is to embark on a five-month advertising trip to France and Spain. There are also plans to use it as a flying conference hall or radio station at some future date.

Since Zeppelins were first invented some 300 airships have been built all over the world.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 March 1970)

TECHNOLOGY

Semi-conductor technology advances by leaps and bounds

Telecon, a newly developed TV camera tube, can take pictures in semi-darkness and has a life expectancy 100 to 1,000 times greater than conventional tubes.

With a speed of only 0.4 lux it reacts to light impressions twenty times more powerfully than its predecessors, and while conventional tubes are shattered by intense light the Telecon withstands the brightest light.

The new tube, developed jointly by the semi-conductor and tube divisions of AEG-Telefunken, was unveiled at the firm's fifth technological press conference in Heilbronn.

It need only fulfil a fraction of the expectations placed on it to give rise to amazement at the potential of modern semi-conductor technology.

The core of the tube is a silicon disc foot seven by five foot five by eight. This is probably because roughly a million light-sensitive diodes are body has to be tough enough to stand strain and stress without the tiny diodes, each of which is only five thousandths of a millimetre in size, the optical picture taken by the TV camera is 5.5 seconds, enough to fill in the course of the demonstration seconds, night to sixty in 132.

Smaller wonder, then, that the speed is more impressive than the tube figures, which are: night to 5.5 seconds, night to 60 in 132, extremely bright light was flashed at the night to 75 in nineteen seconds, night to 100 in 10 seconds, night to 150 in 10 seconds, night to 200 in 10 seconds, night to 250 in 10 seconds, night to 300 in 10 seconds, night to 350 in 10 seconds, night to 400 in 10 seconds, night to 450 in 10 seconds, night to 500 in 10 seconds, night to 550 in 10 seconds, night to 600 in 10 seconds, night to 650 in 10 seconds, night to 700 in 10 seconds, night to 750 in 10 seconds, night to 800 in 10 seconds, night to 850 in 10 seconds, night to 900 in 10 seconds, night to 950 in 10 seconds, night to 1000 in 10 seconds.

One kilometre from a standard centigrade, Dr Richard Eppler, director of took 33.8 seconds and top speed development, claimed, level was 113 miles an hour. These properties and a greatly improved mechanical robustness would without the rev counter going into the red (roughly 6,000 rpm).

This only goes to show that the could take a far more powerful Porsche's design engineers no longer have tested the 914's body by itself with engines a good deal more powerful than the 110-horse-power, under engine that one version of the

No matter how good road-holding be, sporting drivers will not be with a mere eighty horse power. 914 can be driven at full speed in all conditions, which is more than said for a good many cars of comparable engine performance.

Despite the lack of boosters in and rear disc brakes are outsized.

Fuel consumption of the test varied between 25 and 31 imperial gallons, with no effort made to cut consumption. Average consumption in town, country and autobahn proved to be 26 mpg per gallon.

Even when driven full out on autobahn the 914's 13.7-gallon tank has a range of at least 300 miles.

The 914 is now also available with a two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse engine of the old Porsche 911. The four-cylinder version is expensive at between 11,955 and 12,554 Marks in the exclusive price range of a bloated Porsche.

In other words, an extra thirty power and twelve miles an hour nearly 8,000 Marks. In return they can be sure he is purchasing a two-seater sports car, and not a saloon.

There ought, for that matter, enough people who are prepared to pay the extra for the merque. Despite high price the present 100 vehicles that roll off the assembly line have sold months in advance. And that for itself.

(Industriekurier, 2 April 1970)



appear to make the Telecon ideally suited for tough assignments such as traffic supervision or process supervision in a rolling mill.

Silicon used as the basis of a new design of TV camera tube is only one of the many uses to which semi-conductors can be put.

They have had a revolutionary effect on technological progress in electronics, ranging from transistors, without which electronic brains would be brainless, to solar cells to convert the energy of the Sun into electric power for satellites.

Without semi-conductors as electronic components neither of these would have been feasible and a wide range of developments are only just getting under way.

Special elements, Dr Reinhard Dahlberg, director of Heilbronn semi-conductor works, explained to the assembled company, make it possible to convert mechanical, acoustic, thermal, optical, nuclear and magnetic units into electrical signals.

Primary elements for light-modulated switches, light barriers and punched tape scanners all use semi-conductors. With the aid of semi-conductors material is counted and sorted, controlled and

regulated and radioactivity is detected and measured.

Semi-conductor technology also plays a part where fuel injection, self-dipping headlights and non-blocking brakes are concerned. "Maybe, at some time in the future," Dr Dahlberg mused, "many automobile collisions will be avoided with the aid of distance radar."

Distance radar is part of one of the latest developments, semi-conductor microwave generators. They generate electromagnetic waves in the millimetre and centimetre wavebands, frequencies, that is, of between a few and several hundred gigahertz.

There are any number of uses to which these generators could be put. Television, for instance, can only transmit on a certain number of channels because it is limited to a certain number of frequencies. With the aid of semi-conductor microwave generators TV transmissions could be beamed on a much higher frequency, say twelve gigahertz, a frequency that is the subject of discussion at the moment.

The prospects as far as radar is concerned are fantastic. Department head Dr Hans Strack outlined a number of possibilities, including a portable radar device only four inches in size. Yet this tiny device would be capable of distinguishing between objects only eighteen inches apart.

(HEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 20 March 1970)

Lossbach robots will do the dirty work

In a matter of decades our cities will be sparkling clean, yet dustmen and road-sweepers will be as much part history as cherubies and window-cleaners. The work of all will be done by androids.

These robots to do the dirty work are being developed at the research facilities of the Cybertronics Company in Rossdorf, near Darmstadt.

Engineers and technicians have already developed an electronic device with a structural, organisational and information system based on that of the human nervous system.

The first androids developed from this device are life-size robots with flexible joints and human figures. Their power and programme instructions come from a base plate with which one leg always remains in contact.

On the drawing-board, though, freely moving androids with bodies containing all the necessary data processing and mechanical functions already exist. They will respond both to optical end to acoustic signals.

A by-product of android development will soon be ready for manufacture. The Lossbach researchers are working on a fully mobile artificial arm containing electronic devices capable of registering every impulse and unconscious reflex of the nerve ends of the stump and converting them into mechanical motion. The artificial arm thus reacts in exactly the same way as a normal arm.

(Münchener Merkur, 2 April 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Last year the Bundestag passed a law defining the status of illegitimate children in society. On 1 July 1970 this comes into force. The new legislation will in many ways improve the situation in which the unmarried mother and her child find themselves. But society still holds the unmarried mother aloof and gives her little support.

On the terrace of *Brünningsau*, a farmhouse in Upper Bavaria, near Rosenheim, ten girls are standing waving to a young woman, who has just left the house.

It is a strange company: five of the girls are holding tiny babies in their arms.

Apart from this picture of unity the general scene in *Brünningsau* is quite diverse. The farmhouse has been set up from private means for unmarried expectant mothers.

They come from all over the Federal Republic, from abroad, from all social strata and have differing educational backgrounds and come from different age groups.

The youngest is seventeen, the eldest forty. Renata is just twenty and speaks three languages fluently. Heidi is learning to sew and Gabi is a secretary.

Sofrah comes from the Orient and used to work in a consulate in her home country. She said: "What a thing to happen to me!"

The "thing" that happened to her is the thing that led all the girls to the farmhouse. *Brünningsau* offers them not only a roof over their heads and companionship, but also understanding and sympathy for the situation in which they find themselves.

It is this very sympathy that society has denied them. Hanni's fate is a typical example of how heartless even parents can be, when their daughter comes home and says she is carrying someone's baby.

■ OUR WORLD

A farmhouse where unmarried mothers find sympathy

Hanni was only three months pregnant when she came to *Brünningsau*. Up till then she had been a bank employee, a 23-year-old girl living at her parents' home, in a little Westphalian town.

When she met a graphic artist from a neighbouring town her parents had nothing against the relationship. Peter made a good impression on them, spoke of marriage and boasted a good income. Hanni went to visit him at his home at weekends quite often and nothing was said.

Then Hanni found she was pregnant. First of all she told Peter. Only then did she learn something that Peter had kept from her. He was a married man who had been living for some time separated from his wife.

Shocked and distressed Hanni went back to her parents expecting to find advice and sympathy. A further shock was in store for her.

Her parents said: "How could you get mixed up with a devil like that? You've dragged our good name through the dirt! Get out of this house immediately and never darken our doorstep again!"

Hanni did so. She quit her job and left the town so that she would not disgrace her respectable parents any more with the disgraceful thing she had done. Bitter and tormented by the lack of sympathy she had found she came to *Brünningsau*.

Hanni's future is still uncertain. Her parents are prepared to take her back but they will not accept her baby. She would have to give it to foster parents. So far she

has not been able to make such a heart-rending decision.

One unwritten law at *Brünningsau* is that the mother shall not give up her child. Every effort is made to keep mothers there until they have found a new job in a place where they can take their child.

Renete has been waiting for five months for such a chance. She says: "My mother reacted in just the same way as Hanni's old folks. She swore at me in words I would not repeat and told me to leave her house immediately. Now that she has seen her little grandchild and the neighbours know all about what happened she is prepared to take me back and the baby as well. But I will not go anywhere near her again."

Elke's story is an encouraging example of how some parents care less about "shame" and the neighbours' title-tattle than their own daughter's welfare.

Elke comes from a "good bourgeois" home in Baden. At sixteen she ran wild since she thought she could not bear her home life any more.

She says: "When I realised that I was going to have a baby I was of course too proud to go home and hang my head in shame. But I could not stay with the family with which I was on-par. By chance I got to hear about *Brünningsau*. My parents kept writing that I should come home and that there would be no reproaches, but as yet I have not been able to face up to it. Slowly I have come to see that this will be the best for myself and my child. I have not learned a profession and it would be very difficult for me to earn enough for the two of us."

Maria, a thirty-year-old woman does not want to talk about herself, but when I offered to help her in the kitchen she did speak about life in *Brünningsau*.

Women who want to be accepted into the farmhouse must be prepared to take up employment within the scope of the new legislation for protecting mothers. Administrative officials at the farmhouse find jobs and work in shifts. Half of the girls work from six in the morning until two then return to *Brünningsau*. The others work from two until ten.

The group that is off duty babysits the children of those who are working. All chores at the farmhouse are done by the women themselves. They have a weekly cooking, cleaning and washing rota. From the money they earn they have to pay 300 Marks per month for bed and board.

Tatjana Wesselowsky (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)



NEWS IN BRIEF

Excuse me!

Equality of the sexes has officially reached the dance floor. The first German professional boxer to train according to the latest scientific methods? Will the 220-lb Neumünster miner succeed in continuing a career brought to an abrupt end in Madrid on 3 April with the aid of out-of-the-ordinary training?

At the meeting in Hamburg, the ADTV committee of experts on etiquette determined to make good use of the time and seems prepared to make a fair ruling that only gentlemen may invite a lady to dance.

Their decision reads: "At least people acquainted with each other sitting the former procedure only a gentleman may offer an invitation to dance. A lady may invite a gentleman to dance, maintaining the regulate decorum befits the company. She is not to stand when offering her invitation."

The ADTV committee gave the on dress: "Great latitude is exercised within the bounds of propriety."

But it did stress that young people should ensure they realised the requirements in dress for dancing back to his changing-room.

Before the fight the room had been filled with German dance music and cheerful singing. It now resembled a funeral vault. Certainty of success, hopes for the future and any amount of money that another man would now earn lay dead and buried.

Going, going...

Prices for single girls of the trade! Easter Saturday auction in the cages near Kessel were fairly stable. Every year in Oshausen, left Merlinsburg unmarried women under the auctioneer's hammer.

According to the old custom men in the village elect from their on auctioneer, who offers every girl planned, it was announced in Essen on 3 engaged to the highest bidder.

It is only on the morning of Bad Schilke on Kiel bay was first costed Saturday that the single girls learn spring 1969 prices have rocketed forty they "ore worth" from a bill poster cent. The section of the Olympic centre that will afterwards be publicly town down will, it was stated, cost at least sixty million Marks.

(DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)

Suit survey

A joint survey conducted by the latest research institutes over a period of twelve months showed this year 56 per cent of men between twenty and sixty-five bought a new suit.

In fact thirteen per cent bought suits and four per cent bought more.

The best customers at the tailors were office workers in executive positions and high-ranking and up-and-coming servants, aged between twenty and thirty-nine.

On the other hand only one in ten farm owners bought a new suit during year's duration of the survey.

Mass-produced tailoring claimed eight per cent of the market. (Handelsblatt, 24 March 1970)

Closed shop

Sign on the door of a carpenter's workshop in a village near Stuttgart. Closed. Am in the pub opposite. (DIE WELT, 26 March 1970)

SPORT

Is Weiland made of comeback material?

A FUTURE OF BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT

The dream of riches was over. Was Weiland's career too? With all this a recent and painful memory Peter Weiland sat in his hotel room wearing a track-suit and started to work out his own future.

He would have to live with this defeat, live without the European title and proud words. He would have to live without illusions and make a choice between retirement or carrying on, between taking it easy and working hard and mercilessly.

The ex-Neumünster miner who still retains his Federal Republic championship title intends to carry on. He proposes to train more intensively than in the past, more logically and above all using more up-to-date methods.

What has long been a matter of course for competitive sportsmen in other disciplines is now to keep boxing pro Weiland in trim too.

Athletes, oarsmen, cyclists, weight-lifters, gymnasts and swimmers all use the latest methods to reach international standards and gain Olympic honours.

Boxer Weiland hopes at least to train his way to a fresh chance.

Trainer Kneipp and his protégé intend, after a well-earned rest, to work out a scientific training schedule specially designed for Peter Weiland. Weiland is to take medical tests and is quite prepared to change old habits if he is advised to do so.

Maybe Weiland will be seen in the foreseeable future at workouts involving sweat-jerking interval training, ingenious gymnastics designed to toughen particular tendons or a tête-à-tête with the gleaming

monsters used by weight-lifters in training.

Fast footwork, armwork and general speed of reaction are definitely qualities that can be gained in training.

Peter Weiland must, of course, realise what lies ahead of him: two years of not overdoing it in private life, two years of blood, sweat, toil and tears and two years of struggle against the "inner pigdog" and day-to-day temptations. Will he make the grade?

The road to Hell, they say, is paved with good intentions. Weiland is not a man of iron will. It should be interesting to see how he fares in the next couple of years.

Hermann Rüping (Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 April 1970)

Thirteen thousand Spaniards cheered José Manuel Ibar Urtain, the new European heavyweight boxing champion, as he should ensure they realised the requirements in dress for dancing back to his changing-room.

Before the fight the room had been filled with German dance music and cheerful singing. It now resembled a funeral vault. Certainty of success, hopes for the future and any amount of money that another man would now earn lay dead and buried.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1970)

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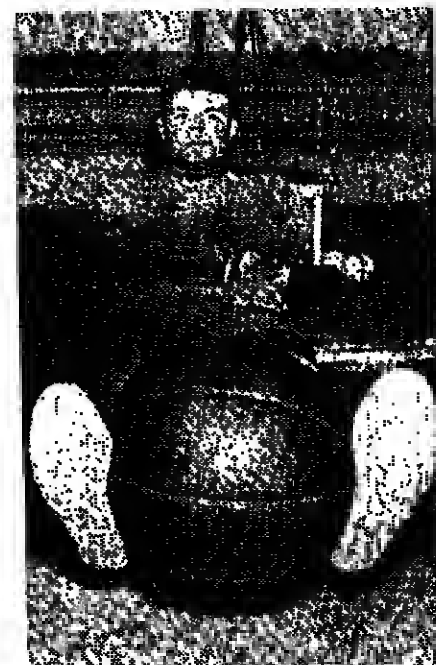
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Peter Weiland (Photo: Nordbild)

Hans and Werner Lampe swim their way to success

Brothers Hans and Werner Lampe were prepared to swim 300 miles, do fifty hours' tough and merciless weight training, forgo leisure time and live entirely for swimming in order to reach the top flight in Europe.

Their heavy investment began to bear fruit at the Federal Republic all-comers indoor championships in Dortmund.

A year ago the Lampes were mere average swimmers in a Hanover club. They won North German championships without creating much of a stir. Then they decided to go to Bonn and ace coach Gerhard Hetz.

Educational and professional problems had first to be solved. Crawl specialist Werner Lampe was at commercial college in Hanover but his teachers appreciated his position and he was able to commute between Hanover and Bonn, returning home for extra lessons at weekends.

Butterfly specialist Hans Lampe was granted leave by Hanover teacher training college to attend training. With these two initial problems solved Gerhard Hetz set to work.

It took five months and 300 miles for Werner Lampe to swim his way to the position of second-fastest long-distance crawler in Europe. At Dortmund he swam the 1,500 metres freestyle in 16 min. 44.6 sec., only 12.5 seconds slower than Hans Fassnacht of Mannheim.

Since Werner Lampe is younger than world record-holder Fassnacht he has in terms of development already left the Mannheim swimmer standing. Lampe is already more than four seconds faster than GDR ace Sperling, who was second to Fassnacht in the European records.

Werner Lampe (Photo: Horeimüller)

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It took five months and 300 miles for Werner Lampe to swim his way to the position of second-fastest long-distance crawler in Europe. At Dortmund he swam the 1,500 metres freestyle in 16 min. 44.6 sec., only 12.5 seconds slower than Hans Fassnacht of Mannheim.

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Lanky, six foot three inch Lampe underscored his claims to a medal of the European championships in Barcelona this September by swimming the 1500 metres a Dortmund like clockwork.

Ha swam his way to the championship a good fifty metres ahead of the field, clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach Gerhard Hetz.

Fassnacht's European record nearly fell and only did not do so because Lampe had no competitor.

Hans Lampe swam a Federal Republic record in 25 metre bath in January, clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach Gerhard Hetz.

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